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photo by Rita Uotila

Jennifer Pierce lifts in national weightlifting championships. See p.11 for details

VISTA database postponed two weeks

Melanie Humphrey
Almagest

The incorporation of the Internet at LSUS has delayed the availability of VISTA, a database of 1,800 periodicals and scholarly journals, to LSUS students.

"We've had the computers in for two weeks," said Dr. Alan Gabehart, assistant dean at Noel Memorial Library. "We're just waiting on computer services to load the software for us." VISTA was originally scheduled to be available by October 1.

VISTA is expected to help compensate for the loss of many subscriptions due to budget cuts. Initially students will be able to print, or download to a floppy disc, their search list. Eventually students will be able to get the full text of articles.

Gabehart said, because so many departments are adding automation, Computer services has had to address other priorities before the library. VISTA should be ready in two weeks.

In the meantime, two indexes are available on the library's current system, MAVEN. The Educational Index and the Biological and Agricultural Index may be accessed instead of the LSUS catalog. The choice is made on the first screen stu-

dents encounter on MAVEN. Students simply type "INDEX" instead of "LSUS." Computerized indexes save time because students don't have to physically go through each volume to find out if it will have a reference to their topic; the computer does that for them.

These two indexes will remain on MAVEN after VISTA is initiated, but they will also be available on the VISTA system.

Washington Semester available to LSUS students

Tricia Webb
Almagest

Reservations for slots in the upcoming LSUS "Washington Semester" are now being accepted. The month-long program is under the leadership of political science professor William Pederson, and is an intense group learning experience in which students may earn up to 6 college credits in selected courses. Students may also earn six additional credit hours by repeating enrollment a second time.

Students have the option of participating in the program's cultural component or its civic component, which includes an internship. Students who have never been to Washington, D.C., are advised to register first for the cultural component, which consists of Amst 198, 298, and

398, and usually Poli 190. The cultural component concentrates on city sites and local neighborhood aspects of the capital. Students who choose the civic component will be offered an internship from virtually every office in Washington, D.C., both governmental and non-governmental. Intern participants earn three hours from Poli 399 (Research) and Poli 190 or Amst 198-398, and usually work 40 hours per week. "(It's) not a vacation or a tour. It is a non-traditional approach to civic and cultural education through experiential education," Pederson said.

Dates for the 1996 Washington Semester are mid-May to early June, to coincide with the interim between spring and summer semesters. The program is open to students of any major at any level.

Budget cuts further weaken Noel Memorial Library

Kevin Blanchard
Almagest

Another round of budget cuts is forcing the Noel Memorial Library to tighten its belt once more.

A 70 percent library materials budget cut had forced each college department to decide which journals and periodicals will be reordered and which will be able to be reordered. On the advice of the deans, each college will be given \$6,000 each to divide among its separate departments. Dr. Laurene Zaporozhetsk, dean of Noel Memorial library, explained this procedure would give each department a chance to order the magazines it felt were most important.

The library spent \$80,000 on periodicals in 1995, compared to the \$24,000 that will be spent in 1996. In 1995 the department of Chemistry and Physics had a periodical budget of \$15,376. This year the entire College of Science will only have \$6,000 to spend on periodicals.

Dr. Lyle Cook, dean of the College of Science, called the cuts "painful", but added that the colleges would "adjust to it the best we can."

Each college will determine which

periodicals to choose by factors that include the cost of subscription, whether the subscription is needed for accreditation, and which periodicals are indispensable to students. "We will spread the money as far as we can." Cook said.

Because of the difficulty of the decision, Cook said he does not expect all departments will meet the Oct. 16 deadline.

Zaporozhetsk hopes that the addition of the Internet and VISTA databases will make-up for the loss of some of the journals. Computer terminals carrying these databases are expected to be operational by 1996. The VISTA database, an index of articles in periodicals, is anticipated to be operational by the end of the month.

However, databases like VISTA and the Internet don't contain all the information students may need. To combat this, Zaporozhetsk said more money will be earmarked for the Inter-library Loans program, which can retrieve information for students from other library's.

Zaporozhetsk said that while all is being done with the resources available, there is no hope in sight for a materials budget increase, "unless there is a major source of funding to the university."



photo by Rita Uotila

LSUS students await the O.J. Simpson trial verdict at the University Center

Alumni Affairs Director Retires After 29 Years

Trey Bergeret
Almagest

Alumni Affairs, an organization which has been working behind the scenes at LSUS for the benefit of the entire university, is looking for a new director.

Phyllis Graham, who has worked at LSUS for 29 years, finished her career with the school as the Director of Alumni Affairs. She retired Sept. 29 after donating much of her time and efforts to the department. "the most important function of Alumni Affairs is to keep track of all of the graduates." said Graham. "This is done by surveying alumni each year on topics such as family and employment. This information is kept in a database that can be used by deans of the various departments at LSUS for various reasons. The database is also used to update the addresses of alumni so they can be sent the alumni newsletter that is published four times a year.

Alumni Affairs is currently in contact with over 7,000 alumni of LSUS. These alumni are sent a letter of congratulations after they graduate and an invitation to become a member of Alumni Affairs. Members pay dues each year and are provided with various

incentives and benefits. Alumni are sent a card that entitles them to discounts at the Campus Bookstore, access to the library with an option to check-out books, and invitations to different functions each year. The first year of dues for each graduate is free, but to continue membership dues must be paid after the first year.

Alumni Affairs also takes part in fundraising. They sponsor trips to different places for a small fee and are active in the Red River Revel each year as well as other festivals in the area. The money that is raised goes toward future efforts in contacting alumni and activities for alumni and future alumni, such as a reception at graduation.

A search committee is in the process of finding a replacement for Graham. This will be a difficult task because of the time Graham has spent at the university and the large number of graduates she has become acquainted with. "In order to do this job well, you have to know the university and its graduates." said Graham. She said her activity and involvement in Alumni Affairs won't stop now that she has retired. "Because I love this university and the Department of Alumni Affairs, I am going to continue to do what I can to help them both." Graham said.

LSUS Students invited to Arlington Job Fair

Nikki Parker
Almagest

The Metroplex Area Consortium of Career Centers (MAC3) is sponsoring the first Metroplex Job Fair at the Arlington Convention Center in Arlington, Texas on Thursday, October 26 from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.

MAC3 is a cooperative effort of 26 colleges and universities whose goal is to provide programs through which employers can meet qualified candidates to fill positions.

The job fair in Arlington will provide students and alumni an opportunity to network and interview with various employers in areas such as government, business, retailing, sales and many others. Specific employers that will be in attendance include Southwest Airlines, Kroger Company, United Parcel Service and Bank of America. Over 130 employers have registered to attend the fair.

The LSUS Career Center has paid the registration fee so any LSUS student or graduate may attend free of

charge. To avoid long admission lines, students may pre-register for the job fair. Pre-registration forms and information packets, including maps, are available in the LSUS Career Center, ADM 230. Those who do not pre-register may do so the day of the fair.

Students are encouraged to bring copies of their resume' to distribute to employees and copies of unofficial transcripts. Students must be prepared to complete employment applications, including work history, addresses, references and phone numbers.

Lunch will not be provided, but vendor concession stands will be open at the convention center. A fee of \$4 to park in the Arlington Convention Center parking lot will be charged as well.

Other sponsors of the Metroplex Job Fair are UPS, MBNA Marketing Systems, Harris Methodist Health Services and Nations Bank.



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Kristin Carrine
Becca Deroche
Beth Dominguez
Katherine Gamble
Taryn Hansford
Ann Hutchins

Christi Statham
Jacque Walls
Rita Wiggins
Melinda Sikes
Lora Pierson
Leslie Owens
Nicki Henry
Christianne Wojeik

Brashier Scholarship Awarded

David Raiford
Almagest

Michelle Dougherty, a senior chemistry major, was selected as the first recipient of the Gary K. Brashier Chemistry Scholarship Friday Oct. 6.

The award was presented to Dougherty by Acting-chancellor Vince Marsala. Dr. Frank Collins, chemistry professor, said the award ceremony was a success. "It went real well." said Collins. "Some of the family members were there. Two of Dr. Brashier's sisters, a brother-in-law and his wife and daughter were there." he added.

Dr. Brashier, the scholarship's namesake, was the first Vice-chancellor of Academic Affairs at LSUS, now Provost of Academic Affairs. Brashier died in 1992.

According to Collins, Brashier was only 30 years-old when he was named to the Vice-chancellors position. Brashier retired in 1983.

Dougherty, a native of Pennsylvania, has maintained a 3.7 GPA with 110 hours of credit. Collins said he isn't sure where Dougherty plans to attend graduate school.

According to Collins the recipient must be a full-time student with a GPA of 3.0. or better. Special preference is given to students with financial need who intend to pursue an advanced chemistry degree. Collins said, since the recipient is chosen by committee, no applications are accepted.

Collins said the university is still collecting funds for the scholarship.

Cameras in the courtroom a bad idea

Georgia Booras

The "trial of the century" has ended with a not guilty verdict. For more than a year, Americans were inundated with news of the trial. The trial proceedings were also shown live on television. Does live coverage of a criminal trial help or hurt the judicial process?

The presence of a TV camera in the courtroom had a definite effect on the trial. Attorneys and witnesses became instant actors and celebrities, and their focus seemed to shift away from the legal process.

CNN and E! (Entertainment network) both aired live, court-action of the O.J. Simpson murder trial. Viewers rearranged their daily activities so they could watch the dramatic events unfold. The trial became the hottest ticket in daytime viewing, pushing the soaps and talk shows aside.

Television news today must be entertaining. People want to see and hear rather than just read about it in the newspaper. The camera in the

courtroom is a prime example. If the Simpson trial only had still photos or artists' sketches, would we have heard so much about prosecuting attorney Marcia Clark's changing hairdos? Or paid attention to the outlandish ties that defense attorneys Johnnie Cochran and Robert Shapiro wore with their expensive suits? Or even recognize Brian "Kato" Kaelin once the trial ended?

If the camera had not been there, would Simpson have been so dramatic when trying on the "bloody gloves?" He was acting not only for the 12 jurors, but also for the millions of TV viewers. After all, Simpson is an actor with some movie credits to his name.

These insignificant trial topics became the lead stories on tabloid news shows and in magazines for the duration of the trial. Court events became entertainment. The reason for the trial, the brutal murders of two people, was buried in the pile of garbage.

Proponents of courtroom TV coverage say it educates the average American by depicting the judicial

system as it really is, not like those courts of law on "Perry Mason" or "L.A. Law." It is doubtful that those glued to their sets were watching to learn about the judicial system. They were looking for an exciting and dramatic soap opera. They found it.

If the trial had ended in a hung jury, a second trial with a new jury would have been needed. What would be the odds of getting an impartial jury? Slim indeed.

The televised trial has been addressed in another highly publicized case, the second murder trial of Erik and Lyle Menendez. California Supreme Court Judge Stanley M. Weisberg recently banned cameras and recording devices in the trial of the Menendez brothers who are charged with killing their parents. The judge said he feared "Jurors might be influenced by the coverage if they viewed or heard it outside the courtroom." The judge also said many potential jurors already had strong impressions as a result of TV coverage of the first trials of the brothers which ended in hung juries.

Weisberg also said the ban "Will protect the dignity of the court." Despite the efforts of Judge Lance Ito, the Simpson trial lacked the dignity and respect our justice system deserves. The live TV coverage helped foster the circus atmosphere.

Not all states allow cameras in the courtroom. Surprisingly, Louisiana does not allow cameras in criminal trials.

The national media attention this trial attracted was startling. Millions of Americans stopped what they were doing to huddle in front of the television to hear the jury's verdict as it was broadcast live on numerous TV stations. The yearlong dramatic series ended just as it began, in front of a live camera.

So does television coverage of a criminal trial help or hurt the judicial process? It hurts. The court participants become actors and the court becomes a stage. The judicial process should be treated with more dignity and respect and not turned into a circus. When that little red camera light goes on, all signs of respect disappear.

American justice system a cruel joke

Margaret Holt
Almagest

The "trial of the century" may be over for O.J. Simpson, but the effect it has had on public confidence in the existing American justice system will likely continue for well over a century.

"For years to come, people will view the justice system through the prism of the O.J. Simpson case, and it is a very distorting lens," said Erwin Chemerinsky, a University of Southern California law professor, in a recent *U.S. News and World Report* article. "There is nothing typical about the case, but it has become so much a part of our shared culture that it's going to have profound effects."

The case has destroyed what little faith many Americans had left in lawyers, judges, police, and even each other. Even before the jury returned its verdict in the double-murder case, the public had already decided the courts needed to be revamped. A *U.S. News* poll indicates that one in four Americans think the Simpson trial shows there is no justice in this country. Eighty-five percent of Americans say the trial proves there are different kinds of justice for the wealthy and the poor. Six in ten African-Americans say the trial shows justice is very different

for African-Americans and whites, while 70 percent of whites say there is no difference. Finally, 60 percent of

African-Americans say that police often frame innocent people, but only 24 percent of whites feel the same way.

No matter what your race, or how you feel about the outcome of the Simpson case, you must admit that there are many significant flaws in our criminal justice system, and the trial has exposed several of them.

One problem is that police solve too few crimes. Data from the U.S. Department of Justice shows that 4.3 million violent crimes are committed each year, but only about 200,000 people are convicted of felonies. A little more than half of those end up going to prison for a year or more. One of the main reasons for the low success rate is lack of manpower. It's difficult to hire enough officers when your department is plagued with budget problems, and many of your officers are leaving the force to pursue careers that pay better and aren't as dangerous. Hopefully the 100,000 community-patrol officers hired under last year's federal anti-crime law will provide some relief.

Another reason few criminals are put behind bars is that many witnesses are unwilling to testify. They are

frightened for their lives, and who wouldn't be — when 12-year-olds are carrying assault rifles? A larger witness-protection program to take some of the power out of the criminals' hands, and put it back into the peoples' hands.

A second problem in our justice system is that harried police officers often inadvertently contaminate key items and lose vital evidence, as was evident in the Simpson case. Crime labs also add to the problem. They have historically been a low priority for public funds, and their employees sometimes receive scant training. Lab technicians should be tested on their skills periodically. Until recently, few of the nation's crime labs worked under any type of quality control. This must be improved if we expect to have the evidence necessary to put violent criminals in prison.

Thirdly, prosecutors often make bargains with criminals, and no trial is ever held. Defendants accept plea bargains which allow them to plead guilty, usually to just a few of the charges. In many cases, prosecutors abandon charges that could result in tougher penalties in order to move things along.

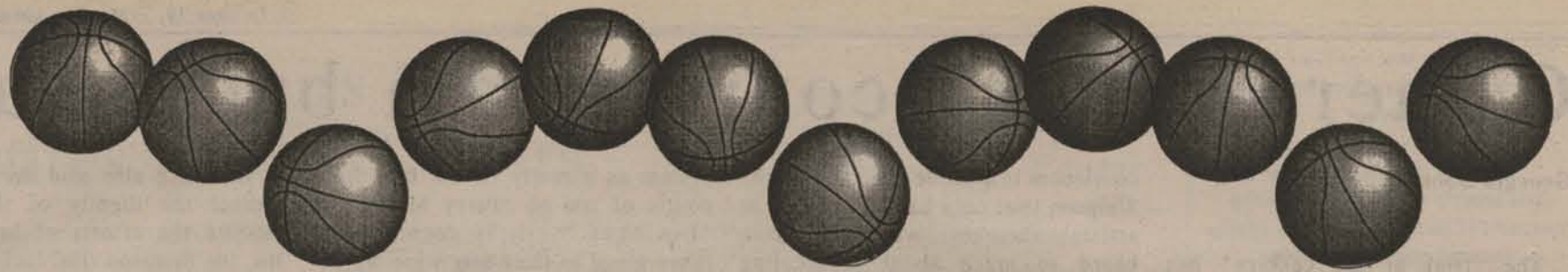
This problem could also be solved. Alaska banned plea bargaining 20 years ago. A study by the federal State Justice Institute showed that the

ban has improved the screening of cases and contributed to longer prison terms.

a fourth problem is that most defendants get inadequate legal aid. While O.J. spent millions on his "dream team," the reality for most defendants is that they are lucky if they receive any attention at all from overworked, underpaid public defenders or court-appointed attorneys. These defense lawyers don't have the resources or connections that Johnny Cochran, Robert Shapiro, and F. Lee Bailey had. They don't have large staffs working around the clock researching, and they can't afford to pay "expert" witnesses thousands of dollars to testify on behalf of their clients.

Some experts say full-time defenders should handle no more than 150 felony cases each year. The actual amount is much higher—in southwest Florida the numbers reach some 300 cases and 50 appeals each year. Unless these figures decrease, suspects will continue to "get what they pay for" in terms of their defense. This sends a disturbing message to many of us that our tax bracket is the deciding factor in the quality of legal representation we will get, and it may very well determine our guilt or

See Justice P.5



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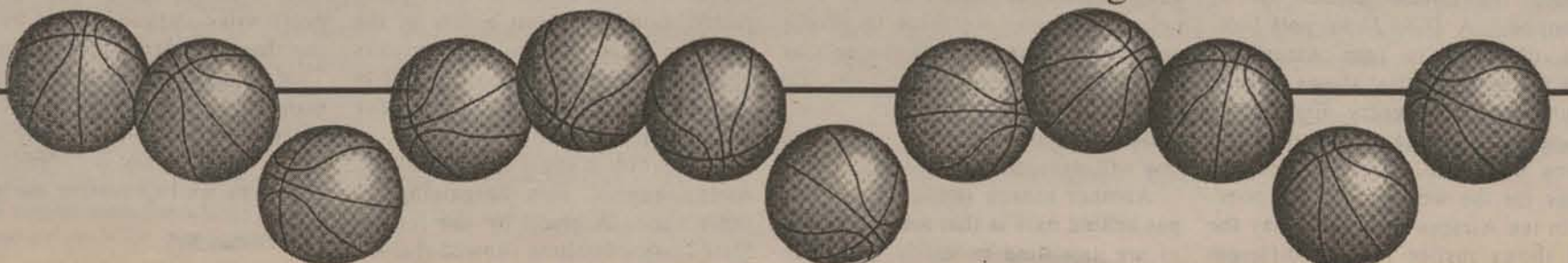
5:30 - Faculty, Staff, & Alumni Mixer
6:30 - Spaghetti Dinner
6:45 - Shreveport Pirates Treasures
6:50 - LSUS Cheerleaders
7:00 - Player Introductions
7:15 - Slam Dunk & 3 Point Contest
7:30 - Lady Pilots Scrimmage
8:10 - Haughton Highsteppers
8:15 - Pilots Scrimmage

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Justice from P.3

innocence.

Another huge problem is our jury system. It took 11 weeks to choose 12 jurors and 12 alternates in the Simpson trial. The jury was sequestered for nine months and forced to live in a hotel, at a grand total of \$2.5 million in taxpayer money. Some reformers say the current process of allowing attorneys to eliminate potential jurors should be trashed. They say prohibiting the prosecution and the defense from getting rid of jury candidates, often on the advice of pricey consultants who analyze expected biases, will help to curb abuses. A few states are experimenting with permitting jurors to ask the witnesses questions once the trial has started. Another idea is to allow less-than-unanimous jury verdicts--a policy already in place in Oregon and Louisiana. This would aid in reducing the number of hung juries.

A final problem is that the justice system is insensitive to the victims. They have traditionally been shut out during the trial, with the exception of their testimony. Victims should be more involved in the sentencing process. Criminals should be forced to face their victims, and they should also provide restitution for losses.

The Simpson case has raised many questions about our judicial system, as well as our society. Many of those questions will probably remain unanswered, and this single case will certainly not change a 200 year old system on its own.

In a *U.S. News* article, Samuel Walker, a University of Nebraska criminologist, says none of the celebrated trials of the past have revolutionized the system. The corruption case against former Vice President Spiro Agnew was billed as an episode that would lead to plea bargaining reforms, but it never has. The case against John Hinkley for the attempted assassination of President Reagan resulted in acquittal by reason of insanity. The case was supposed to result in sweeping changes to limit insanity defenses, but the changes enacted into law have only affected a fraction of cases.

The existing system may work well for former football stars, but for the majority of us--it doesn't. There is no easy solution to ridding our judicial system of its numerous problems, but if we all voice our outrage with the courts, at least we will be taking a small step in the right direction. Don't let our judicial system lurch along "business as usual." write a letter to your senator or representative demanding changes through legislation--I've written mine.

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Charming! by Flynn Dulle



Almagest endorses nobody

The gubernatorial primary has arrived, and the foul stench of despair hangs heavy over the state of Louisiana.

First we should all get down on our knees and thank the supreme being of our choice that Edwin Edwards and David Duke are not running. We may eventually elect a buffoon, but we won't have to listen to lectures from Californians. This alone is worth the towering mediocrity facing the state this year.

The candidates this year, in no particular order, are:

Mike Foster, who floats from left to right with the greatest of ease. No fool, Foster turned more conservative once the tide had turned nationally. This is exactly what Bill Clinton would do if Hillary was more pliable. That a comparison can be made between these two should be enough to scare off many voters.

Mary Landrieu, whose response to charges from other candidates consists almost entirely of "I know you are but what am I."

Phil Preis, who tries to sound like the wise, no-nonsense rustic, and comes off sounding like Floyd the barber. Preis started off his television campaign negatively, and has mentioned no original idea since. Political campaigns are famous for their lack of substance, but when your entire campaign consists of an accusing finger, you are not the man for the job.

Cleo Fields, who owes his current job to the color of his skin. Fields is frantic, because the Supreme Court is likely to pull the rug out from under his hideously deformed 5th Congressional District, and governor is as good a job as any. Fields is another quota proponent, who sees race as a qualification. We need to get rid away from this type of thinking, and David Duke while we are at it and try and get this state moving in the right direction.

Robert Adley, who wants to lower the state homestead exemption. Points for the honesty to say it, points off for wanting to do it.

Melinda Schwegmann, the vanishing woman. Schwegmanns money kept her in the race early, but she has sunk in the polls like a rock.

Buddy Roemer, who has voiced some good ideas, but spends a great deal of time apologizing for his last term. There is much to apologize for. Some have accused Roemer of being a David Duke clone because of his chain-gang proposal. These are mostly people parroting other dimwits. Putting criminals in chains is not very original, but it isn't racist either.

None of these people are very inspiring. Truth has been a very elusive animal at forums held for this election. For these reason, *The Almagest* refuses to endorse any of the candidates for governor. There is no doubt much wailing and gnashing of teeth at their respective campaign headquarters. Next to the *Times-Picayune*, *The Almagest* is the most coveted of all endorsements.

We will, however, encourage LSUS students to vote.

Letter to the Editor:

As a part-time LSUS student for many years, I have seen and felt the results caused by legislative budget cuts. Many areas and departments still suffer from lack of funds. So I am having a hard time understanding why our previous chancellor, who resigned in June, is still receiving an \$81,000 salary.

The actual numbers of former chancellor John Darling's salary are boggling. His annual salary at the time of his resignation was \$90,000. Darling also received a \$20,000 housing allowance and a \$6,600 car allowance for a total of \$116,000 a year. The average full professor at LSUS makes \$46,000. Multiply that two-and-a-half times and it comes close to Darling's total income. If the school is forced to make cuts, then the cuts must start at the top.

Darling is expected to return to the school sometime in the fall. His capacity on campus is still unknown. The fact that he continues to receive a salary from LSUS is an insult to all of us who have felt the pain of the money crunch. All of us who pay tuition costs that increase every few years. All of us who pay for the "privilege" to park by the Pioneer Heritage Center when class is in Bronson Hall. All of us who pay \$50 for a textbook that won't be bought back at the end of the semester. All of us who work eight hours daily and attend classes at night but can't go to the new Noel

Library on Saturday because it is closed. All of us who can't take a certain class because teachers have left for schools that pay more and their vacancies are not being filled.

I am 32 years old. In the past few years, I've gained a new appreciation for learning. This is a trait I did not have when I was an 18-year-old freshman. I've also acquired a new respect for those who teach so that I may become more knowledgeable. How insulted and frustrated our teachers must feel because Darling continues to draw this salary. What is even more pitiful is that Darling has been in Finland working as a visiting professor. Dr. Vince Marsala is serving as interim chancellor until a new one is chosen. Marsala is also receiving a salary of \$90,000. Does it make sense to pay two people for the same position when only one is doing the job?

The financial woes the state has given LSUS have caused morale problems for many years. Incidents such as paying the big money to a former chancellor who is not even on the campus will only lower morale and raise tempers. But I will work hard to keep a positive attitude while attending LSUS because one day I will earn my diploma. And then I am going hunting for those big-money jobs with car and housing allowances.

Georgia Booras

Drew White
Editor

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Letters Policy

The Almagest requests your reactions through Letters to the Editor. Letters should be typed and double spaced. Please include your class and major field of study. Letters should be submitted to *The Almagest* office, BH 344, by noon on the Friday preceding the Thursday publication date. Obscene, libelous and anonymous letters will not be printed. *The Almagest* reserves the right to edit letters.

Welfare issue debated: luxury or sacrifice?

Welfare is failed, archaic policy

Theoretically, the concept of helping people who are financially destitute is a good and honorable one. However, the United States offers a paradise of opportunity, and welfare for able-bodied individuals is self-destructive.



Darren Svan

Sufficient employment is attainable for almost anyone who is honest, punctual, courteous, and trained in basic verbal and mathematical skills. Even legal and illegal immigrants find employment. By examining the success of immigrants, it appears employment and, in most cases, a comfortable living are possible for anyone.

The repeated financial successes of hard-working Americans have established that there are countless opportunities for self-improvement. However, some refuse to master mental dexterity or apply themselves in order to find employment. Apparently, every type of flaw from gambling, drug and alcohol abuse, to laziness and mediocrity are blamed on an inadequate environment and genetic ill fortune.

The federal government's welfare policy doesn't even attempt to solve the problem of social parasites. It clearly discourages work and rewards dependency. The *New York Times* reported in 1994, "a typical welfare package of benefits yielded a monthly disposable income of \$995 compared to employment income of \$775 after expenses for a typical single mother."

To make matters worse, the two major parties have discovered the welfare issue is a hot-button topic with American voters. Welfare, as a solution, now faces two major problems: it's an archaic, failed policy and it's in the middle of a partisan tug-of-war.

Thomas Sowell, an economist and a senior fellow at the Hoover Institution, wrote, "Most of us don't find anything wrong with the fact that working brings in more money than sitting on your duff. But the deep thinkers and the morally anointed of the media, politics and academia have long believed that income or economic benefits belonged to people as 'rights.'"

There are several problems with the theory that income is a "right." Every single thing society has comes from some form of work. Even fruits and vegetables that grow wild have to be picked by someone. Not even basic sustenance is a "right" for the society as a whole. The only way anybody gets something for nothing is by taking it from somebody else.

To the morally anointed, perpetuating the welfare system is a game — a play on words. Reality and truth are not factors in the game. The whole fallacy is promoted by pretending that what is being taken comes from the wealthy and privileged. The game would be exposed if everyone understood that those being milked are those putting in the long hours of work.

If tax dollars funding the welfare system were being used in an efficient manner, then it would be a worthwhile policy. But, it's alarmingly clear that the current welfare system is not helping anyone, and no amount of increase will improve it.

Robert Rector, of the Heritage Foundation, estimates that state and federal governments have dumped more than \$5.5 trillion into welfare programs since 1965. "Spending on public assistance has quadrupled. Despite the torrents of cash, the poverty level has remained virtually constant - rising slightly from the 1966 figure of 14.7 percent to 15.1 percent in 1993," Rector said.

FDR never intended for welfare to become an entitlement or a permanent public subsidy. The system has created a class of dependent Americans; they in turn, pass on their work ethics to their children. Liberal intelligentsia tries to obscure the truth and claims to protect the impoverished and needy. It isn't true. Democratic protection of the welfare state perpetuates a lack of personal responsibility for welfare recipients.

What can be done about this paradox? One thing is certain, at some point the leaders of this country will have to begin making reforms, even if they are difficult ones. The Republican party proposed in their "Contract with America" a "Personal Responsibility Act" that would restructure the welfare system. Granted, this may not be the only correct solution to the problem, but at least it is an alternative.

The GOP wants to redirect the emphasis from dependency, and focus more on "work, thrift, ambition and family loyalty." They believe recipients should begin working after two years. The bill also proposes to "end benefits to teen mothers who bear children out of wedlock, and end cash benefits to women who bear additional children while on welfare."

Additionally, the GOP wants to consolidate several welfare programs into block grants that will return the money to the states. The GOP estimates that block grants would save \$66.5 billion.

By forcing individuals to take control of their own lives, the government will partially alleviate the tax burden from the working-class and also instill welfare recipients with self-reliance and decency. Sam Johnson once said, "The knowledge that a man may starve in a fortnight concentrates the mind wonderfully."

A sacrifice Capitalists must make

I think welfare could be better.

This is the only logical answer to the question that many have been asking.

Because society is constantly changing—changes that are not only constant, but also accelerating—societal constructions must change with it. The



Kurt Milton Pickett

1950's, the first decade to experience the full power of the New Deal, is remembered for its unusual prosperity—prosperity that Americans do not experience in the 1990's. Believing, conservatively, that the welfare system of the past will function today is ludicrous. The Republicans are correct in stating that the welfare system needs scrutiny. As a society, we cannot be afraid of examining the welfare system or of the change that such inspection might bring about. Most Democrats have been short-sighted and childish in opposing this obvious truth.

However, these discussions of examination, these Tofflerian scare tactics (that our brains might explode if we don't keep up with the "acceleration and pace of life" by changing the welfare system), put forth by Newt Gingrich and his cohorts are pure rhetoric. These arguments, used in calculated conjunction with lies about racial minorities and the work-ethic of the poor, are guises for Gingrich's central aim—persuading the bourgeois middle-class (people who have never needed the welfare system) that the welfare system, in any construction, is unnecessary. Because I am constrained by space, I will discuss merely the Republicans' contentions regarding unemployment and capitalism and their hope to implement a five-year cap on welfare.

Ask Newt Gingrich, any Republican, any Democrat, or any economist in the world what Alan Greenspan does for a living. Though they may mince words or use euphemisms, they will all tell you the same thing: Greenspan ensures a minimum level of unemployment in America. They won't tell you he struggles to end unemployment, or that he modifies interest rates to help the underclass; on the contrary, his job is to ensure that the economy allows for the accumulation of wealth by the upperclass, the non-working class. Because capitalism, by nature, is a process of continual economic crisis, the steady accumulation of wealth (the goal of the capitalistic class) is only possible when a central bank works to maintain a minimum level of unemployment, probably 3 percent in theory, but usually 8-9 percent in reality. This is the system

in which Americans live; the capitalist society requires that there be fewer jobs than people.

So one question follows: Considering that the United States deliberately prohibits the employment of some at the benefit of others, considering that the United States has enough space to house everyone, and considering that we produce enough food to feed most of the world, should Americans go hungry and without shelter? If we live in a society that will not allow some of us to work, we must provide for the needs of that population; anything less would be Social Darwinism, murder.

This brings me to the absurd reform bill of Gingrich and the Republicans. Their current plan calls for the implementation of a welfare plan that will require a recipient to find and keep a job within five years of enrollment in the program. If at the end of that time, the welfare recipient has no job, regardless of the effort he or she may have put into finding a job, that individual will be forever cut off from any future assistance. This concept is absurd coming from Gingrich, because he is all too aware how our economy works—that is not based on full employment. He (and the alleged "socialist" Clinton, who was the bill's co-architect and who has vowed to sign the so-called "Workfare" bill) is the embodiment of Social Darwinism. Wealthy elitists don't want to pay the taxes necessary to take care of the underclass they have created because doing so means that less food will rot in their kitchens, that they won't be able to afford a fifth car, and their general, bassist accumulation of wealth will be slightly restrained.

In September 1995, the unemployment rate for the United States was 5.6 percent. If your perspective is one of the Social Darwinist, such as Gingrich and Clinton, and you believe in this objective ideology that tells you it is acceptable to prohibit people from working, accuse them of not working, and then starve them while you are as full as a tick, then you will have no problem in five years when 14 million people begin to die of starvation and lack of shelter in the wealthiest nation the world has ever known.

Unfortunately for the greedy Gingrich, these 14 million won't sit back in five years and do nothing. This welfare plan, which ultimately leads back to feudalism, will also resurrect the revolutionary nature of the underclass that has been suppressed for so long by the former system itself. Gingrich had better watch out; the former welfare plan has kept full a hungry class of people for a long time. Gingrich's greed may be his ultimate undoing.

LSUS Bookstore- profit before students

Margaret Holt
Almagest

"That'll be \$165.56," said the cashier, as I stared at her, and then at the six textbooks I'd just purchased in disbelief. Yes, I was in the place that strikes fear into the hearts of most penniless LSUS students — your friendly campus bookstore.

Is there a solution to keeping textbook

costs down for financially strapped students such as you and I? Dr. Nick Bruno, who heads Southeastern Louisiana University's (SLU's) Auxilliary Services Department, says there is — and they've been doing it for 60 years!

Bruno says SLU's students have been able to rent many of their textbooks instead of buying them since 1935, and this has significantly reduced their textbook expenses. He says their rental books

must be hard-cover books, and they must be adopted for a three-year period by the department in which the course they are used in is taught. Each department is allowed to adopt up to two rental titles per course, and new editions are purchased by the school every three years. Students pay a \$12.00 fee for any course that uses rentals when they pay their tuition at registration. Bruno says the university has an automated system that knows which

classes require purchased textbooks, and which ones require rentals. This information is then relayed to students through the system so they know which books they are responsible for buying.

Bruno says the rental program is done through his office, and the retail bookstore on campus is operated by private owners. It handles paperback books, workbooks, laboratory materials, and other supplies, while the university handles the hardback books. Bruno says the bookstore cooperates with his office to make sure that students aren't buying a textbook that can be rented.

What if a student damages or doesn't return a rental textbook? Then they must purchase it. Bruno says students have until the Friday before registration for the following semester to either return or buy the books, and if they neglect to do so, they aren't allowed to register.

This system has been extremely successful, according to Bruno. He says the average textbook cost for a student taking 18 hours usually doesn't exceed \$72.00, and students — especially transfer students — are satisfied with these types of figures.

It's no wonder that transfer students appreciate these prices! It's ridiculous to buy a \$50.00 book that you will only use for one semester, and what's even more ridiculous is the amount you get for that same book when you go to sell it back. Consider yourself lucky if you get back half of what you spent.

SLU is the only school in the state and one of the only ones in the country that offers a textbook rental program. Critics may argue that it will be difficult for LSUS to implement this type of program because the Bookstore wouldn't be able to make a profit and continue to operate. If this were the case, SLU's bookstore would have closed its doors 60 years ago. It's still possible for them to make a profit, and make students happy at the same time. They are still making money off of paperbacks and other supplies, yet they have compromised and given students a break by giving up hardback sales.

It would also be easy for an automated system such as SLU's to be installed at LSUS, since our registration system is already computerized.

LSUS administrators and bookstore management should consider adopting this plan. It would benefit students, and it would also help to increase enrollment. Many area students choose to go to Bossier Parish Community College instead of LSUS because our tuition is higher. If students were given some relief on textbook costs, it may give them an incentive to come to LSUS.

Our school is here because of us (though the bureaucracy often forgets that) therefore, it should do what's best for us—not what's best for the Bookstore's profits, and adopting a textbook rental program would certainly be a step in the right direction.

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In fact, Morningstar, Inc. — one of the nation's leading sources of variable annuity and mutual fund information — says, "Size isn't a constraint; it...enables CREF to realize a remarkable economy of scale."² According to Morningstar's data, CREF's "minuscule" 0.31% average fund expense charge was less than half that charged by comparable funds.³

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1. Standard & Poor's Insurance Rating Analysis, 1995; Lipper Analytical Services, Inc., Lipper-Director's Analytical Data, 1995 (Quarterly). 2. Source: Morningstar, Variable Annuities/Life 4/12/95. 3. Of the 2,358 variable annuity funds tracked by Morningstar, the average fund has annual expenses of 0.78% plus an insurance expense of 1.24%. Source: Morningstar, Inc., for periods ending July 31, 1995. 4. Standard & Poor's Insurance Rating Analysis, 1995.

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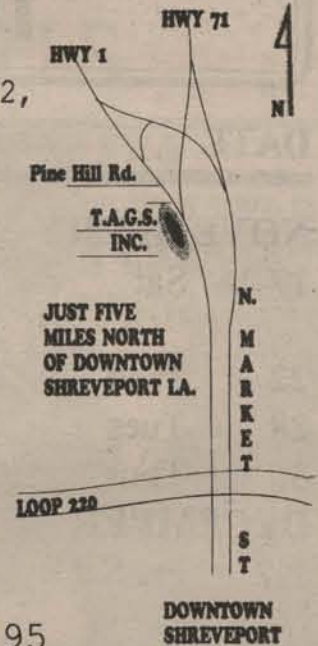
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STUDENT GOVERNMENT ASSOCIATION

Senator At Large Elections

Will be held on **October 26th and 27th**.
Telephone polls will be open from **6:00 a.m. to 10:00 p.m.**

Write-In Candidates welcome

Write-in candidates must register in the Student Activities Board office located on the second floor of the University Center.

Come by and visit us! Our meetings are held on Tuesdays at 1:00 p.m.



LSUS Pilots



1995-1996 BASKETBALL SCHEDULE

DATE	OPPONENT	LOCATION	TIME
NOVEMBER			
17-18 Sat	Embry-Riddle Aeronautical Classic Embry Riddle, LSU-Shreveport, Southern Maine, Caldwell College	Daytona Beach, FL	TBA
22 Wed	Hendrix College	LSUS	7:30 pm
28 Tues	Millsaps College	Jackson, MS	7:00 pm
30 Thur	Louisiana College	Pineville, LA	7:30 pm
DECEMBER			
1-2 Fri-Sat	East Texas Baptist Classic Wiley College, LSU-Shreveport, Ouachita Baptist	Marshall, TX	TBA
6 Wed	Jarvis Christian College	LSUS	8:00 pm
9 Sat	Rust College	Holy Springs, MS	7:30 pm
10 Sun	Rhodes College	Memphis, TN	2:00 pm
16 Sat	Southwest Assembly of God	LSUS	7:30 pm
18 Mon	Faith Baptist College	LSUS	7:30 pm
23 Sat	Ambassador University	Big Sandy, TX	8:00 pm
JANUARY			
4 Thur	Hendrix College	Conway, AR	7:30 pm
9 Tues	Loyola University	LSUS	7:30 pm
12 Fri	Williams Baptist College	LSUS	7:30 pm
15 Mon	Austin College	LSUS	7:00 pm
20 Sat	Southwest Adventist College	Keene, TX	8:30 pm
22 Mon	Jarvis Christian College	Hawkins, TX	8:00 pm
27 Sat	Rust College	LSUS	7:30 pm
29 Mon	National Christian College	San Antonio, TX	7:30 pm
FEBRUARY			
3 * Sat	Sul Ross College	LSUS	3:00 pm
4 Sun	Sul Ross College	LSUS	2:00 pm
6 Tues	Ambassador University	LSUS	7:30 pm
10 Sat	Williams Baptist College	Walnut Ridge, AR	5:00 pm
15 Thur	Southwest Adventist College	LSUS	7:30 pm
17 Sat	National Christian College	LSUS	7:30 pm
19 Mon	Southwest Assembly of God	Waxachie, TX	7:30 pm

* Homecoming Home Games in Bold

**FOR MORE INFORMATION AND SEASON TICKETS
CALL 797-5194**

**1996 LSU-SHREVEPORT PILOTS BOYS BASKETBALL CAMP
JUNE 3-7 & JUNE 10-14, 1:00 - 6:00 PM, FOR GRADES 3-10**

Sports

14 Records Broken at Weightlifting Championships Hosted by LSUS

Shelly Cole
Almagest

The U.S. Junior Men's team defeated the Australian Junior Men's team in the junior competition October 8 at the National Collegiate Weightlifting Championships.

Eight men's collegiate records and six junior men's records were broken at the tournament.

The championship meet include women's collegiate competition, men's collegiate competition, and a men's junior international competition. The U.S. and Australia faced off in the Junior International Tournament.

The Australians had a good start. Their first few lifters hoisted the bar above their heads with incredible ease, but the U.S. team quickly handed them heavy competition.

Greg Schouten lifted 55 lbs. more on his first attempt than his Australian competitors; Charles Piava lifted 49.5 lbs. more on his first lift.

Monty Sullivan was the only Australian to complete more than three of the six lifts.

U.S. lifter, Chris DeMartini, lifted six for six. Only one U.S. team member, Buster Bourgeois, missed three attempts. However, Bourgeois, from Southeastern Louisiana University in Baton Rouge, broke all six records possible in his weight class (183 lbs). He previously held all six records for the 167 lbs weight class.

Bourgeois missed his first attempt in the snatch, but he set the collegiate and U.S. junior records in his weight class

with his third attempt of 291.5 lbs. Then he almost bombed out in the clean and jerk missing his first two attempts. If he would have missed the third attempt, he would have been disqualified, but, again Bourgeois pumped new collegiate and junior level records lifting 363 lbs.

Bourgeois' total for both events, 654.5 lbs, also set records on the collegiate and junior levels giving him the most records broken in the competition.

Charles Paiva, U.S., broke the second most number of records. Paiva broke the collegiate record in the 154 lbs. weight class for the snatch, clean and jerk and total. He also broke the U.S. junior record for the total in both events. Paiva's lifts totalled 610.5 lbs.

U.S. lifter Todd Starks outlifted everyone with a total of 704 lbs, more than three times his body weight. Starks also broke the clean and jerk record for the 200 lbs. weight class with a lift of 385 lbs.

U.S. lifters, Lance Vermeil and Greg Schouten, broke three additional records collectively.

The U.S. team came out ahead with a total of 234 points, 9 more than their Australian competitors. Points are decided by a ratio of the amount lifted and the weight of a lifter. All records broken in the tournament were set by the U.S. team.

Australian lifter, Keith Murphy, came close to breaking a junior record in the snatch, but missed his attempt.

LSUS students, Angela Jones and Jennifer Pierce, competed October 7 in the women's collegiate competition.

Pierce finished third in her weight class with a total of 181.5 lbs for both lifts. This was Pierce's first national competition.

Jones finished first in her weight class, lifting a total of 220 lbs. Jones' point total was also fourth highest out of the eight women who competed.

Angie Fredrickson, Junior World Championships' bronze medalist, proved once again to be a world class weightlifter. Fredrickson's 203 lbs. clean and jerk lift tied an Olympic qualifying meet record and set a new personal best lift for her.

Randy Klein, from Los Angeles, California, bombed in the clean and jerk disqualifying her from the competition. Klein attempted to lift 154 lbs. but missed all three attempts.

Cassie Clark, Junior World Championships' silver medalist, dropped

out of the competition. Clark was considered the biggest competition in the meet; she became the first woman to qualify for the Junior Men's team in 1994. Clark's coach could not be reached for comment.

The National Collegiate Weightlifting Championships may have brought big name lifters from Australia and across the U.S., but it did not attract an audience. The competition was held in a sparsely populated UC theater.

LSUS coach, Kyle Pierce, pumped up support from the few who were in the audience by passing out American flags and calling for patriotic cheers.

It must have worked; the U.S. triumphed, and the U.S. Junior Men's team went home with medals and smiles.



photo by Rita Uotila
1st place winner of the 64kg class Christina Wilson (left) shakes hands with 3rd place winner Jennifer Pierce

New and Improved LSUS Ladies Basketball

Shelly Cole
Almagest

The Lady Pilots are beginning this season with a fresh team and renewed confidence.

Last year the girls team was forced to play "Ironman" basketball with only five eligible players, the exact number needed to fill all playing positions. After the fall semester, one of the players lost her eligibility. With only four players the Lady Pilots had to discontinue the program for last year.

This year head coach, Autum Scott, recruited heavily from area schools, other Louisiana schools, and Arkansas. Ten players were signed, six with All-District honors, three earned All-City, and Northwood graduate Erin Digilormo received an All-State Honorable Mention.

Digilormo was also named District 4-A's Most Valuable Player shooting Northwood to the District Championship. Digilormo leads the recruits in average points per game. She averaged 18 points a game her Senior year. Bossier's April Griffin, Kenner's Tondra Walker, and Rosepine's Bertha Ashworth are the other leading shooters on the team; each averaged 16 points a game last year.

Parkway's LaTonya Stone adds strength to the team as well. With her

average 15 points and 6 rebounds a game, Stone was named to the 1995 All-City team and was named to the All-District team for three straight years.

Other recruits include Jennifer Ross of Northwood, Trin Reed of Byrd, Angie Simon of Abbeville High, Christina Foster of Arkansas High, and Elizabeth Young of Bentonville High.

Stacy Moseley is the only returning player for the Lady Pilots.

"We are putting in a lot more effort this year, and we have more talent. I think that combination will help us," said Moseley.

The players are confident they will show everyone that LSUS is back. They have a lot of potential, and Coach Scott is expecting to win quite a few games this year.

The Lady Pilots have several scrimmages scheduled before their first game on November 17. The players will scrimmage against Panola College tomorrow at 2:30 pm.

When asked whether she was worried about the competition, Tondra Walker said, "I'm not concerned with who to beat. They should be concerned about us."

Tren Reed agreed. "LSUS will be the team to beat."



photo by Rita Uotila

Angela Jones receives gold for her weight division

Campus Organizations

IS YOUR ORGANIZATION PLANNING AN ACTIVITY, FUNDRAISER, ETC. CALL THE ALMAGEST: 797-5328, OR COME BY THE ALMAGEST OFFICE BH-344

BAPTIST STUDENT UNION
 Activities: Bible studies, discipleships groups, mission action
 Meets: 11:00 and 12:00 p.m. Wed. and Thurs. at 7 p.m.
 Contact Skip Noble, 797-1946

COLLEAGUES
 Activities: Volunteer services for Volunteers of America, parties
 Meets: Tues 10:30 a.m.
 Contact Skip Noble, Jim Hicks, 797-5102

GOLDEN Z CLUB
 Activities: Projects focusing on illiteracy, the environment, scholarships avail.
 Meets: 2nd and 4th Tues. each month.
 Contact: Anita Harkness, 797-1946

MAINSTREAM CHRISTIAN FELLOWSHIP
 Meets: Tues. and Thurs. 10:30 a.m.
 Activities: Outdoor concerts, weekend fellowships and trips, volunteer work.
 Contact: Lori Bennet, 797-1946

ROTORAC
 Meets: Two meetings per month
 Activities: Student service org. One service project per semester, luncheons
 Contact: Dr. Paul Merckle, 797-5240

S'PORT/BOSSIER CAMPUS MINISTRY
 Meets: Thurs. 10:30 a.m. in UC
 Activities: Weekly devotionals, socials, service proj., retreats.
 Contact: Dr. Mary Ann Shaw, 797-5193

SPJ-LSUS SOCIETY OF PROFESSIONAL JOURNALIST
 Activities: Guest speakers on topics related to the field of Journalism. social functions.
 Contact: Michelle Millhollen, 797-5328

TAE KWON DO
 Meets: TBA
 Activities: Campus events, tournaments, self-defense clinics, rape prevention
 Contact: Regina Washington, 631-9976

WEIGHTLIFTING
 Meets: TBA
 Activities: Workouts, clinics, competition in local, state, nat'l meets.
 Contact: Kyle Pierce, 797-5271

ACJS/ Lamda Alpha Epsilon
 Meets: 1st and 3rd Thurs. ea month
 Activities: Various community activities, speakers on Law Enforcement ops.
 Contact: Richard Georgia, 797-5078

LAMDA SIGMA EPSILON, BIOLOGY/HEALTH SCIENCE CLUB
 Meets: Tues. or Thurs. Common Hour
 Activities: Community service, fund raising, hiking, bird watching, tours
 Contact: Dr. James Ingold, 797-5244

CHEMISTRY CLUB
 Meets: 10:30 a.m. 1st Thurs. ea. month
 Activities: Group activities
 Contact: Dr. Wayne Gustavson, 797-5091

DRAMA CLUB
 Meets: Thurs. 10:30 a.m. 3rd floor BH
 Activities: Dramatic productions, 1st-hand info on auditions in local prod., volunteer work.
 Contact: Jorji Jarzabek, 797-5228

ENGLISH CLUB
 Meets: 2nd Tues. ea. month
 Activities: Annual book fair, poetry readings, faculty presentations, socials.
 Contact: Tom Dubose, 797-5158

INTERNATIONAL CLUB
 Meets: 1st Thurs. ea. month
 Activities: Guest Speakers, foreign films, various charity events.
 Contact: Lynn Walford, 797-5245

GOVERNMENT & LAW SOCIETY
 Meets: once a month
 Activities: Speakers & debates, etc.
 Contact: Prof. William D. Pederson, 797-5351

HEALTH & PHYS. ED. CLUB
 Meets: Tues. or Thurs. 10:30
 Activities: "Almost Anything Goes" for LSUS, judge field days for elementary's
 Contact: Maxie Foster, 797-7294

LOUISIANA ASSC. OF EDUCATORS
 Meets: Once a month
 Activities: Student Teacher reception, math Magic presented at Stoner Hill Elementary.
 Contact: Cindy Olson, 797-5032

MBA ASSOCIATION
 Meets: once a month
 Activities: Seminars with guest speakers on career planning and resume writing, social activities.
 Contact: Director of Graduate Studies, College of Business, 797-5017

PI SIGMA EPSILON, MKT & MNGMT
 Meets: 2nd & 4th Tues. monthly 10:30
 Activities: Conduct sales & mkt. proj. for local bus., social functions.
 Contact: Ms. Gayle Norton, 797-5268

PSYCHOLOGY CLUB
 Meets: 1st & 3rd Thurs. monthly 10:30
 Activities: Meetings with topics, ie. family violence & therapy. field trips
 Contact: Kelly Haydel, 742-4321 or 797-5044

PUBLIC RELATIONS STUDENTS SOCIETY OF AMERICA
 Meets: twice monthly
 Activities: Guest speakers, learn basics of public relations, networking, national and dis. PRSSA meetings, luncheons.
 Contact: Kathy Smith, 797-5340

SOCIAL WORK/SOCIOLOGY CLUB
 Meets: every other Thurs.
 Activities: Guest speakers on psych related topics, community svc. projects
 Contact: Ms. Kenna Franklin, Dr. Dolch, 797-5351

SOCIETY OF HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT
 Meets: 1st & 3rd Tues. ea. month
 Activities: Seminars, guest speaker luncheons at the University Club, Mentorship prog.
 Contact: Gwen Smith 797-5024 & Dr. Vassar, 797-5020

STUDENT COUNCIL for EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN
 Meets: 1st & 3rd Fri. monthly
 Activities: Service proj. involving handicapped children.
 Contact: Dr. Alan Thompson & Joe Patrick, 797-5390

Campus Calendar

- THURS. 19: MINI-WORKSHOP (INTERVIEWING) AD- 213
- MON. 23: GRADUATE SCHOOL DAY, 12:00 SAB
- TUES. 24: SGA MEETING, 1:00 UC
- WED. 25: CHESS TOURNAMENT, 1:00 UC
- THURS. 26: FALL FEST; GREEK GAMES; MASTERCARD ACTS TALENT SHOW, 7:30 p.m. UC THEATER(FREE!!); SGA ELECTIONS 6:00 a.m.-10:00 p.m.- OCT 27.
- FRI. 27: FALL FEST; SGA ELECTIONS CONTINUE
- SAT. 28: ROCKY HORROR PICTURE SHOW, 12:00 MID-NIGHT UC THEATER
- SUN. 29: HALLOWEEN BOO! BASH!, 7:00 p.m. UC LOBBY
- MON. 30: CARROT TOP(COMEDIAN), UC THEATER 7:30 p.m.
- TUES. 31: PUMPKIN DROP & PUMPKIN CARVING CONTEST

"Up With People" looking for a home

David Raiford
 Almagest

"Up with People," the international, cultural performing organization will be in town Oct. 22 through Oct. 29 and will be performing its new musical "The Festival," at the Strand Theater on Oct. 27-28 at 7:30 p.m.

According to Cecilia Gustafsson, spokesperson for the group, "Up with People" was formed in 1968 by U.S. citizen and humanitarian Blanton Belk to foster better understanding between cultures.

Gustafsson said the organization is looking for host families to house its 160-member multi-national student cast. According to Gustafsson, the cast is made-up of men and women students between the ages of 17-25

from 23 different countries. The cast will have one free day on Oct. 23 and will spend the remainder of their stay visiting 6 area elementary schools and performing at the Strand. Since the inception of "Up with People," more than 550,000 families in 52 countries have hosted the organization's students.

Host families are asked to provide a bed for each student, some meals and some transportation. In return for hosting a student, each family will receive two free tickets to the Strand performances. Gustafsson said 70 families have volunteered so far and the group still needs 90 more families to be hosts.

If you are interested in being a host call the "Up with People" Advance Team at 429-1135.